The Indian Poultry Gazette.

Vol. XX. (Price Nine Annas.) *June 1932.* *(Registered L-1322) No. 6.*

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

With this, the June Issue, we feel we are dropping a bombshell in the midst of our poultry keeper friends and Club mates as we are regrettably handing over our duties as Secretary having been ordered Home to England on urgent sick leave and as to if or not we return later is in the lap of the Gods for as yet we do not know if we shall be fit enough to again take up residence in India.

However every cloud has a silver lining and we are very pleased to be in a position to inform our readers that Mr. Nur-ul-Islam the popular Assistant Secretary of the U. P. P. A. has very kindly stepped into the breach and is from this issue taking over the duties of Editor and Secretary.

Mr. Nur-ul-Islam is too well known to most of our readers and exhibitors at the various shows up and down the country to need any introduction from us and we as Secretary know of the good work he has done at no small inconvenience to himself to keep the flag flying and helped us out of many tight corners.

As a sound judge of poultry and an instructor and in his activities up and down the country in the excellent poultry demonstration car on the E. I. Rly. he is known to many personally and we sincerely trust our readers will give him the support that he richly deserves and help him to put the Poultry Industry in the place it should be at the top of the list in Agricultural work in India.

From this issue onward all correspondence to the Hon. Secretary and Editor should be addressed to him at No. 11 Havelock Road, Lucknow.

Letters of a private nature intended for Mr. Foden will find him if addressed to him C/o. The National Bank of India, Bishopsgate, London.

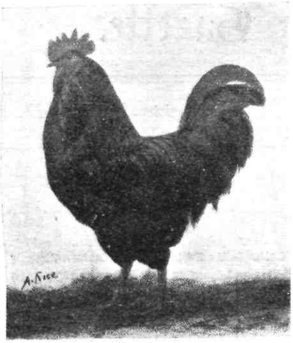
For our own part we do not think it necessary to say how sorry we are to be leaving behind us all our poultry interests and our many friends made during our term of office and though it is too premature to wish our readers Farewell we wish them one and all an earnest Au Revoir and would wish them not to forget us but keep in mind our English address and if at any time we can be of service to anybody whilst residing in England we shall consider it an honour to be called upon to render what little service we can to the poultryman in India.

Another item of note is that with our departure the Agency of Messrs. Joseph Thorley Ltd., whose products are well known in India, will pass into the hands of the Secretary of the U. P. P. A. and all demands for Messrs. Thorley's products should be made direct to the U. P. P. A. who will deal with them promptly.

The Chashara Leghorn which he took such pride in and which with the able assistance of Mr. Geo. Howard we devoloped as probably one of India's best utility strains has passed into the hands of Mr. A. Perrigo, whose address is simply Dinapore Cantts. B. & O. and as he has some fine young stock coming along we hope those who have taken an interest in our strain will call upon him at any time they are in need of stock or sittings in season.

Au Revoir dear reader and with our best wishes for a bumper All India Show and prizes for you all we will leave you with the hope that a someday we shall be able to once again call ourselves.

THE EDITOR.



AUSTRALORPS.

Mrs. Grain has imported a further pen of this wonderful dual purpose fowl SEE THEM AT THE SHOW and judge for yourselves.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 25.—Headed by imported cockerel of magnificent type bred from 267 egg dams, mated to 2 imported pullets of 251 egg dams, and 6 of my last year hens specially selected for heavy egg production.

No. 2 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by imported cock, 1st Lucknow 1930, fully acclimatised, proved sire of winners, his son was placed 1st in class Calcutta 1931, mated to 8 selected pullets sired by cockerel placed 2 in class at Calcutta January 1931.

No. 3 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cock placed 2 in class at Calcutta January 1931, mated to 8 specially selected pullets sired by imported cock now heading No. 2 pen.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by imported cock of 280 egg strain mated to 10 hens of good utility type and layers of large eggs.

No. 2 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cockerel whose dam laid 525 eggs in 24 months mated to 8 hens of good utility type and heavy layers of large eggs.

15 eggs sent with each setting in full satisfaction.

MRS. R. GRAIN.

12 **107, BUNGALOW, - - - KANCHRAPARA E. B. Ry.**

BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM.

"THE FARM AMONG THE PINE TREES."

ANNOUNCE

STARTLING HOT WEATHER REDUCTIONS

Eggs from :—

Pen No. 2. - Pen of Utility White Leghorns, mated to a recently imported Tom Barron cock. Rs. 15 per setting.

Pen No. 3. - Pen of Prince of Wales' strain Rhode Island Reds. Rs. 12 per setting.

Pen No. 4. - Pen of Black Minorcas (Etah strain). Rs. 12 per setting.

☞ *Note* :—All the hens in the above pens are L/2 birds. ☜

Watch this Advertisement for sale of surplus cockerels from my White Leghorns imported from Tom Barron, "the finest strain in the World".

No egg under two ounces sent out.

Full settings of 15 eggs and half settings of 7 eggs sent in full satisfaction.

Packing and freight free.

12 **BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM, SIMLA, S. W.**

POULTRY KEEPING IN INDIA.

How it can be improved.

The picture drawn by Mr. T. Stephen of "Poultry keeping in India" in the April I. P. G. is a very interesting and correct one. It is just the true state of affairs which the Poultry Industry in India to-day is in.

I agree with him that a Central Poultry Institute is urgently needed but even if the establishment of an institution like this is not possible on account of financial reasons why not train students on the United Provinces Poultry Association Farm, the premier institution in India for the purpose.

It is true that no Agricultural or Veterinary College in India provides for training in scientific poultry farming. I do not think it comes under the latter's scope of work. But I suggested in the Pioneer of October 1931 that "Poultry Diseases" may be made a compulsory subject in all the Indian Veterinary Colleges and I repeat the same here.

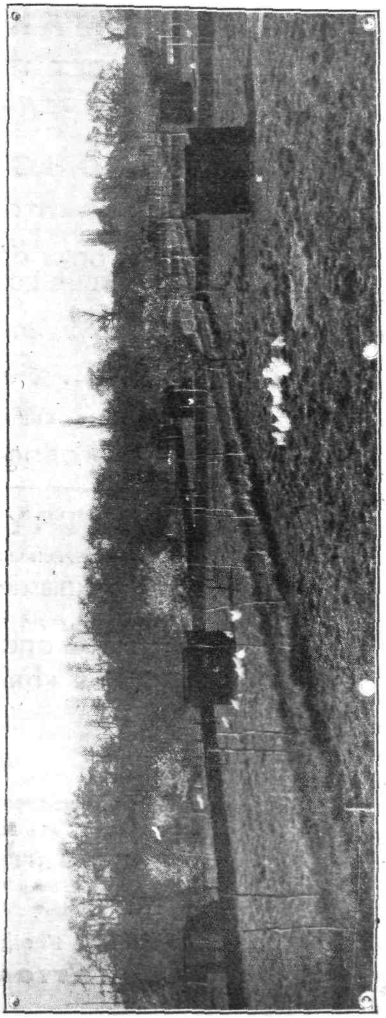
It is high time that the Government of India gave substantial help to the organisers of the Poultry Industry to establish a Central Poultry Institute; or, if this be impracticable just at present, at least a subsidy may be given to the United Provinces Poultry Association, which trains students from all over India almost at its own expense, to enable it to extend its courses of instructions and employ staff for the purpose.

Success in poultry farming would then be much more easy and the industry would become more profitable and, therefore, of great economic value to India.

I am glad to mention here for the information of poultry farmers in India that there are a couple of good Urdu books on poultry keeping, "Kilide-Murgikhana" by Dr. Tahir Husian Quraishi, available from the U. P. P. A. and Tabibe-Murgikhana by Mr. Badrul Islam Faroghi, from Darul Balagh, Lahore. Then there is the Murghe Sahar—the only Urdu monthly in India, devoted exclusively to poultry matters, published by the U. P. P. A., which, I think, is an excellent medium for advertising poultry matters in Urdu.

What I think will be the best way of doing all Mr. Stephen suggests, and I am at one with him in everyone of his suggestions, will be to hold an All India Poultry Conference every year during, before, or after the All India Poultry Exhibition at which such matters could be discussed and means devised to work them out. Such a conference was held in 1926.

NUR-UL-ISLAM.



Mr. J. A. DEWARS FARM at East Grinstead, Sussex.

IT'S SMART TO SAVE

GET IT FROM

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CALCUTTA.

FINEST COLD STORAGE IN THE EAST
SERVICE FOR MUFOSSIL CUSTOMERS
STOCKS OF RELIABLE VARIETIES
VALUE FOR MONEY.

Latest Price List on Application.

THE G. E. STORES, LTD.,

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CALCUTTA.

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MISSION POULTRY FARM, ETAH, U. P.

SPECIALIZES IN :—

DUAL PURPOSE EXHIBITION AND UTILITY R. I. REDS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY MINORCAS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY WHITE LEGHORNS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

R. I. REDS, EX-UTILITY ... Rs. 30/- per Dozen.	UTILITY MINORCAS ... Rs. 18/- per Dozen.
R. I. REDS UTILITY ... Rs. 18/- per Dozen.	EXHIBITION LEGHORNS (Dewar's) ... Rs. 24/- per Dozen.
EXHIBITION MINORCAS (Imported Pen) ... Rs. 30/- per Dozen.	UTILITY LEGHORNS ... Rs. 18/- per Dozen.

Packing and despatch free. 15 eggs sent to the Dozen.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ALL EGGS FOR HATCHING HALF PRICE.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Exhibition White Leghorns Rs. 15/-, 20/- and 25/- each.
Utility White Leghorns Rs. 10/-, 15/- and 20/- each.

Crate and Freight extra at cost.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

1. A. E. SLATER, *Manager.*

ASIL CLUB NOTES.

The popularity the Asil breed is gaining day by day is well known.

The formation of the Asil Club in India has had a marvellous effect on the Asil breeders and there are signs of a survival, after ages, of the "Noble Fighting Ancestors of The Poultry of To-day".

A constant and energetic propaganda is very necessary to educate the minds of poultry breeders in respect of this most valuable breed of fowls and I look forward to members of the Club to earnestly undertake it.

What is now required is to set up a standard for judging Asils, as I always notice that Asil breeders generally do not quite understand why certain type wins and why another, which may be better than the winner, according to their own individual standard, does not.

This, I think, should be passed by Club members representing, as far as possible, all parts of India and published for the information of the Asil breeders of the world.

I am holding a meeting of the Club on the 30-4-32, at the residence of my elder brother, our ex Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Zia-ul-Islam, Vakil, Meerut and hope all members will kindly make it a point to attend it.

We shall discuss this question at that meeting and hope to arrive at some conclusion.

I shall send you the proceedings of the meeting as soon as they are ready.

NUR-UL-ISLAM,

Hony. Secretary & Treasurer.

FURTHER NOTES ON HATCHING GUINEA FOWLS EGGS AND REARING GUINEA CHICKS.

By "Pintard".

Guinea Fowls Eggs take from 26 to 28 days to hatch and as their shells are much thicker and harder than those of fowls eggs they require a considerable percentage of humidity in the atmosphere to ensure a successful hatch. In an incubator this is easily obtained by proper attention to the damping arrangements, but when eggs are set under a hen in hot and dry weather little or nothing can be done except to spray the eggs with lukewarm water when the hen is off the nest. There should be no difficulty in rainy weather.

The chicks on hatching require *no food for 36 to 48 hours*. They may then be fed on very small Millet (Panicum Italicum—local name "Tanguni") until they are able to take larger grain. It must be remembered that animal food plays a great part in the Guinea Chicks diet and this is best given to them in the form of the grubs, larvae, and eggs of White Ants which may be shaken from any piece of timber that is affected; failing this they may be given Tripe boiled until it is quite soft and then minced very fine.

Guinea Chicks are very delicate and seem to be easily affected by cold and damp until they are a month or six weeks old, when they seem to gather sufficient stamina to withstand all ordinary ills, they should, therefore, be housed in a warm dry place and let out to range in charge of a small boy on hot, sunny days.

Adult birds, if afforded a free range, practically keep themselves, a few handfulls of grain scattered in their run, in the evenings induce them to return home to roost and add a tit-bit to their diet.

Guinea fowl lay in the mornings and early afternoon from about the middle of March till about the middle of August. It is undesireable that they should lay astray and at the same time it is most important that they should be allowed to forage for their food. I find that the following plan works well:—The birds are let out of their run at dawn and allowed to forage until about 8 A.M., when they are induced to return to their run and shut up until 3 or 4 P.M., when they are again allowed to forage until dusk. Do not keep more than one cock bird to every two hens, preferably three.

The "SILVER STEEL" Chicken Toe Punch.

Price Re. 1/- postage As. -/2/- only.

The Indian Poultry Gazette,

LUCKNOW.

ITS A LIE

Said doubting Thomas when shewn a photograph of a Giraffe, "There is no such animal." There are some like Thomas, and some others who are jealous of the consistent successes of **"Sperrin"** birds, ever ready to say that it is impossible for us to breed year after year and export to our clients in India the **quality** birds we export at our comparative low inclusive prices. These Dismal fanciers, disappointed with their own stock and sadly disappointed with the continuous success of their wiser brother fanciers who have imported "Sperrin" strains, naturally take upon themselves the job of belittling "Sperrin" strains, and unconsciously give us a good advertisement, their lack of ordinary intelligence being obvious to most. For example, it has been said that we have no farm and that we buy and export our winners each year. Do they imagine that we can buy and export the quality birds we do at our prices? If so they credit us with being a wonderful philanthropists. They cannot buy similar quality birds elsewhere in England at our prices. They know it well. And our farm is, as we have often advertised, open to inspection at all times, and visitors from India always welcomed. Our farm has been inspected by the Poultry Experts of the Punjab and Bombay and favourably commented upon. One of the smallest but most select farms in England. Quality, quality and yet more quality, everywhere, in every single pen, and so select and compact that the whole is worked by just our family. Call yourself, or if you cannot, ask some friend to call. Another brainwave of these Dismal people; they noticed that "Sperrin" birds generally wore sealed pedigree legbands at shows (such bands are permissible under show rules in India and "Sperrin" birds are proud of their origin); of course, they saw it: Our birds and I presume any others with sealed legbands were favoured; they must be of course as they always took the majority of the prizes. Alas for their wisdom. At the last All India show one of our clients removed the sealed leg bands from his birds and yet he practically swept the board. At the last All India show, under the difficult conditions there, "Sperrin" birds won for their owners no less than **Ten 1sts, Ten 2nds., Three 3rds., Five V. H.C's., One H.C. and Eleven Cups and Specials.** Can any exporter, or all other exporters put together, approach, not to mention, beat that? No matter what the conditions; no matter who the judges; no matter whether the judges know us personally or not; no matter whether the judges dislike or not the consistent success of "Sperrin" birds; they continue to win, and will do so. The secret is, good **quality** birds, carefully selected for Indian conditions, and attention to all matters connected with the welfare of the birds en route to India, coupled with our personal practical experience of everything connected with poultry for India. Losses enroute over a period of 8 years is much less than one per cent, while not a single bird has been lost en-route during the last three years' Stamina? Well, we guess so. "Sperrin" birds are

BRED to LIVE; BRED to LAY; and BRED to PAY.

Probably the strongest class of Rhode Island Red (cockerels) ever seen at a show in India or the East was that at the last All India. "Sperrin" cockerels were placed, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, V.H.C. & H.C., leaving just one solitary card, a H.C., for other birds. If the male is half the breeding pen what does that result mean to India? Again all awards made in Wyandotte cockerel and pullet classes and also Sussex cockerel and pullet classes, and Anconas went to "Sperrin" birds. Almost a clean sweep too for our birds in Minorcas. Down in Leghorns, a 3rd in cockerels being highest placed bird, the Leghorn that was probably the most admired Leghorn in the show being unplaced !

It most certainly **IS A LIE** if you imagine that on account of the consistent successes of "**Sperrin**" birds they are likely to cost yon more in the future. The quality this season is better than ever; we have more than ever; the inclusive charges for live delivery at Indian port will be lower than ever.

CAN THEY LAY?

Mr. Simmonds of East Ham got an average of 25 eggs per bird during December, the worst month of the year, from "Sperrin" Reds and Sussex. The leading pen of A.O.V. Heavies in the Herts Laying Test is Sussex and we supplied the owner of this pen with cockerels for his breeding pens two years back when the actual birds were bred; and his Sussex originated from us. Minorcas we sent Mr. Yule averaged 25 eggs per month. This week we received a repeat order for Leghorns and Wyandottes, making the third year in succession we have supplied this client with pullets, his intention being to replace all other strains with "Sperrin" birds after two years experience, the gentlemen being an egg farmer pure and simple.

MATINGS FOR SEASON 1932.

Rhodes.—Extra Special Pen 1, purely exhibition. Extra Special Pen 2, all females layers of eggs exceeding 2¼ ounces in weight, many over 2½ ounces, cockerel from dam laying 268 2¼ ounce eggs, pullet year. Pens 1, 2 & 3 mated for dual purpose, standard bred Reds, excellent layers of large eggs. We export only real Reds, Red to the skin, not birds full of smoke in undercolour masquerading under the name of Reds.

Sussex.—Extra Special Pen 1, dual purpose, exhibition-utility. All eggs over 2¼ ounces. Male the best we have ever bred for type and colour and from a 2¼ ounce egg dam. Three other pens mated of slightly less quality.

Minorcas.—Pen No. 1, exactly the same pen as used previous year. Typical Minorcas, utility exhibition, full of quality and females layers of eggs from 2¼ to 2¾ ounces. Pen 2 a good quality pen of younger birds.

White Leghorns.—Extra Special Pen 1. Headed by a rare cock, bred from 289 egg dam, large and full of quality and has bred many winners. Selected hens layers of eggs not less than 2¼ ounces, all being typical Leghorns. Extra Special Pen 2 similar except headed by cockerel bred from 284 egg dam. Three general pens of slightly less quality. No Leghorn eggs incubated during December, January, February and March of less than 2¼ ounces in weight; minimum weight accepted during April 2⅛.

White Wyandottes.—Pens 1 & 2, same as used in 1931, and which bred the winning wyandottes exhibited at the last All India. Large eggs and plenty of them combined with type.

PRICES.

According to pedigree and quality. Single cockerels from £. 3 to £. 5 for utility and £3 to £12 for exhibition. Pairs, cockerel and pullet from £5 to £7-10 for utility, and from £5 to 15 for exhibition. Trios, cockerel and two pullets, £6 to £10 for utility and £7-10 to £20 for exhibition. Quartette, cockerel and 3 pullets, from £7-10 to £11 for utility and £10 to £24 for exhibition. Cockerel and 5 pullets, from £10 to £14 for utility. Two trios utility from £11 to £15. Special quotations for genuine enquirers for larger quantities. Above are minimum and maximum prices to act as your guide. Whatever you pay my reputation stands for a square deal for you and value for money. As a gentleman was kind enough to say at the last All India—"Howard never let any one down and never will". Over one hundred pounds worth definitely booked (have received deposits) for coming export season already so your birds will not be lonely.

GEORGE HOWARD,
"SPERRIN" POULTRY FARM,
Langley, Hitchin, England.

LIGHT SUSSEX

Record Laying Stock

Twice Winners of Laying Trials in England.

Sittings per Rs. **15**/- a doz. Reduced from Rs. **20**/- Cockerels from 6 months old from Rs. **10**/-. Pairs, I cock I hen from Rs. **20**/- per pair. Trios from Rs. **30**/- according to quality.

Reductions in prices solely to make room for new importations.

M. WARD.
Red. GABLES,
Shillong,

(Sole importer of pedigree Light Sussex in Assam.)

12

ENGLAND'S

LEADING POULTRY JOURNAL.

THE POULTRY WORLD

is edited by
C. A. HOUSE,
assisted by
WILL HOOLEY, F.Z.S.,
and a brilliant staff of contributors.

FREE ADVICE

on all poultry problems is willingly given at all times.

The practical outlook, the wealth of good ideas and profit-making hints will immediately impress you when you see "The Poultry World." Every page is written by experts who know poultry because their whole lives are spent in the fancy; and they give you the full benefit of their experience liberally and without stint.

You cannot read "The Poultry World" without finding out how to improve your stock, obtain more eggs, earn bigger profits and in general make your poultry more worth while

THE POULTRY WORLD

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ORIENTAL POULTRY FARM.

Sadabad, Dist. Muttra, U. P.

Breeders of R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, L. Sussex, White and Cuckoo Leghorns.

Young stock from the said breeds is available at reasonably low rates. Sittings of:

Leghorn eggs @ **Rs. 7/-** per doz.
R. I. Red eggs @ **Rs. 7/8-** per doz.
Black Minorcas @ **Rs. 6/-** per doz.

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Pedigree Poultry.

Sittings from the best Imported strains.
Ex-Ut- **R. I. Reds** - Rs. **10**/- Per sitting of 15
Ex-Ut- **Wh. Leghorns** - Rs. **10**/- Per sitting of 15
Day old chicks from the above breeds Rs. **15**/- per dozen.

Packing and postage free.
Enquiries for stock birds invited.

G. BRYAN,
25, Cantonments,
FYZABAD, U. P.

9

IMPORTED DECEMBER 1931.

Black Leghorns.—(Tennyson Fawkes)
White Wyandottes — (Sperrin)
R. I. Reds ... (Sperrin)
Black Leghorn and Wyandottes Rs. **18**/- per sitting of 15, R. I. Reds. Rs. **15/-**.
Ex-Ut Wh. Leghorns.—Australorps, Minorcas, Rs. **10/-** Basras, Ut R. I. Reds Rs. **7/-**.
Prices reduced to encourage poultry breeding. 10% reduction to members of I. P. Club. Young Stock and Chicks for Sale.
My stock won many 1sts, 2nds and 3rds also specials at the 1931 All India, Cups and eight places Allahabad 1932.

Quality Second to None
S. K. SHAMSHADALI,
St. Sadulla Khan. Delhi.

12

Quality Gains Confidence.

My numerous wins at this year's

ALL INDIA.

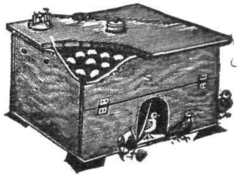
Fresh stock imported this year. Sittings and young stock available and booked in strict rotation.

Breeds :—R. I. Reds, Minorcas, Wh. Leghorns, Wyandottes, L. Sussex and Chittagongs.

Prices per sitting of 15, N. R.
Chittagongs ... ... Rs. **12/-**
Other Breeds ... ... „ **20/-**

Capt. S. R. CARROLL.
Deoli.
RAJPUTANA.

12



The Celtic Incubator and rearer, 20 eggs size Rs. 25 30 eggs Rs. 30. 45 eggs Rs. 35 Complete with best English Thermometer. Capsule and printed instructions Profitable Poultry Farming in India Booklet Re. 1. "Eggon" one packet makes twelve fowls lay continuously six months Rs 2. "Preserveg" preserves 50 eggs ans. 6. Tick Proof Perch Brackets Rs. 2-8 pair Egg testing lamps Rs. 3. Coloured celluloid rings fowl size ans. 4. Numbered rings ans. 8. Chick rings ans. 4 per dozen. Safety egg boxes ans. 12. Automatic fountains chick Rs. 1-8. Fowl size Rs. 2. Chick troughs Rs. 1-8. Best British made Incubator Capsules Rs. 5 Thermometer Rs. 5. Flint and limestone grit chick size fowl size 7 lbs. Rs. 1-4. Chick rearing meal 5 lbs Rs. 2. Poultry laying meal 7 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry Remedies D. R. Cholera and Diarrhoea cure D. R. chicken Pox cure D. R. Vim Tonic pills. D. R. roup cure "Ticklo" kills ticks, all Rs. 2 each. Full detailed illustrated list free. ROSS I. P. G. Poultry Appliances.

IGATPURI G. I. P.

12.

Copy of the Letter to the Editor of "The Eastern Times", Lahore, published on 15th February 1932.

"Gurdaspur Poultry Farm."

SIR,—It is learned that Punjab Government is going to abolish altogether the Poultry Section attached to the Public Department of Agriculture at Gurdaspur. The results achieved by it so far in the short space of its life are very encouraging and are known both to the public and the zamindars, who have begun to realise that they can substantially add to their income by keeping poultry. So the continuation of this subsidiary industry as a means of getting extra income especially in these days of economic depression would be a great boon not only to the zamindars but to the general public also. Moreover the egg is the most nutriment, and easily digestible food and its cheap supply in large quantities would mean good health and more vigour to the nation. It is high time that the Government should realise, its duty of introducing among the poor zamindars some more cottage industries, like silk rearing, Lac Culture, Bee Culture etc., instead of totally abolishing the only one industry which exists at present in the form of a Poultry Farm at Gurdaspur. The introduction of such cottage industries would certainly create a new field of earning livelihood for the zamindars who remain idle for most of the year and also for the unemployed educated youths of the province whose number is daily on the increase. This will greatly help in solving the most difficult problem of unemployment.

The public interest in this industry can be estimated from the number of applications received for Poultry Training at Gurdaspur during the past four years :—

1928	56
1929	72
1930	148
1931	289

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that about 60 per cent. of the trained students actually took up poultry farming as a business after finishing their course at the Gurdaspur Poultry Farm.

Regarding the popularity of this section it is worthy to note that about 800 to 1,000 visitors annually visit the Farm and get advice on the subject of Poultry Farming, (this does not of course include the very large number of visitors who inspect the Farm but do not interview the staff).

With these few lines, I would request the authorities concerned, not to take such a hasty step in abolishing this subsidiary industry of the Province all at once, but to give it a trial by working it on the proposed commercial lines for a certain period at least.

D. N. AHUJA,
Renala Khurd, Punjab.

COMMON DEFECT IN FEEDING METHODS ON POULTRY FARMS IN INDIA.

One often wonders, while handling stock on a poultry farm in India, as to what is the reason or reasons for thinness in his or her fowls in the absence of any symptoms of an ailment.

All sorts of remedial measures are resorted to but in vain. The stock goes on losing weight and getting out of condition. The hens go off lay and other troubles keep worrying you.

The most simple reason perhaps amongst others is that birds are fed at one or two places in troughs, hoppers, by burying the grain in litter or underground or by just throwing it on the ground. The result is that there are some birds in a flock that, perhaps because they are stronger or more brave, bully the others and there are always a few particular birds that are driven away and do not get enough to eat.

I think that usually the person who feeds birds goes away after distributing the food and only returns to collect the food left by the birds. As far as I am aware one never stops to observe, although it ought to be always done, that there are some particular birds in a flock that are not eating any food simply through fear of other birds "bullying" them.

This is noticed especially in growing cockerels of Light Breeds, and they are, therefore, the most to suffer.

The food is collected without knowing at all that some birds did not get a single grain.

What I think can improve matters is to feed in a number of troughs, hoppers, and places and I should even feed a bird separate from all the others if necessity arose.

I wonder if the Farm Manager ever observes this while going round his farm in the early morning and in the evening ? This is one of his most important duties which should never be neglected and I am sure if it is not, it will bring about a great change in the condition of your flock.

NUR-UL-ISLAM.

HOW IT'S DONE.

Two city children were visiting on their uncle's farm. Seeing a newly laid egg in one of the nests, one child said:

"I wonder how the old hen gets the shell on?"

"I guess," returned the other child, "she lays the egg first and then plasters it."

* * * *

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

Forgetful Husband: "I was to buy either a camisole or a casserole—I forget which. Is there any difference?"

Snappy Clerk: "Slightly! One's for a live chicken, the other for a dead one."

"EGGS FOR HATCHING"

Pure White Leghorn, Rs. 12/- per doz. Cross-bred Black Orpington, Rs. 6/- per doz. Sikim and Hill Fowl Eggs, Fowls of all sizes, ducks, geese and turkeys are always supplied at moderate rates by—

THE

NORTH BENGAL POULTRY FARM

LIMITED.

KURSEONG, D. H. Rly.

4

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ANNUAL

1932.

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I. P. GAZETTE,

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A PLYMOUTH ROCK FANCIER.

"Chicken-stealing again, Rastus?" said the judge. Have you any excuse this time?"

"Deed, yes, Jedge," replied Rastus. "it ain't mah fault, Jedge; it's de fault ob mah high-up ancestors."

"How so?"

"Well, Jedge, mah ancestors dun come over in de 'May flower,' an' evah since Ah was borne Ah has an un'trollable desire for Plymouth Rocks!"

WHY NOT KEEP DUCKS?

Ducks are singulary free from disease or any kind, and, when they have a good piece of ground on which to range, they need no more food than fowls, and certainly less care.

Although a pond is not necessary, it is, of course, advisable to sink a couple of tubs in the ground where the ducks are to run. Ordinary barrels cut in two and the cracks filled with cement suit the purpose best. These should be kept replenished with water, and to save the ground from becoming foul must be moved from one part to another at frequent intervals. If a bed of cinders is put beneath them, so much the better, as these will quickly soak up the water.

Houses need not be elaborate affairs, but they should always have wooden floors, and be thickly bedded down with hay, straw, or some such material. Perches, of course, are not necessary. Ample nesting accommodation has to be provided, as nine out of every ten ducks lay first thing in the morning, thus making a heavy call on nests at one time.

Unlike chickens, ducks seem to have appetites that are seldom, if ever, satisfied. They can, however, be given far more scraps than fowls without the danger of getting too fat, thus the extra food costs practically nothing. Many prominent duck keepers say that nothing goes to waste where ducks are kept. Given the care that is their due, there is no reason why big money should not be made out of ducks by those that have the conveniences for keeping them.

FEEDING MAIZE.

Maize is, as all should know, exceedingly rich in oily matters, and, if taken in moderation as food, tends to keep up the bodily temperature of birds during cold weather. If given in excess it will, however, cause a large accumulation of abdominal fat, and will be the frequent reason of death to laying hens. The great fault with fat hens is that the fat lies round the egg organs, and will often obstruct the eggs so badly that they cannot be laid.

Given to birds that are intended for table purposes, no corn is more objectionable than maize; the soft oily, yellow fat that is secreted from it accumulates under the skin and round the intestines, and disfigures the birds. Admitted, a great portion of it passes away in cooking, but that which remains is not attractive. What is required in table birds is a firm, white fat. This can never be brought about by feeding maize. Sussex ground oats will be best suited for this purpose.

The rate at which maize should be fed is about one pound to every four pounds of other grain. It is best given to fowls in a kibbled, *i.e.*, broken up-form. Maize meal in the mash of laying birds should also be in moderate proportions. Another meal that is very fattening is barley meal; this does not, however, produce the yellow fat that maize does.

The best food to form the basis of the mash for egg-production is biscuit meal. This is energy-giving, rather than fattening, and leaves a wonderful surplus of nourishment for egg-making. It bulks up so well that it is highly economical in use, quite apart from the fact that it has maximum digestibility.

CROSS BREEDING.

Although it is far better to keep breeds of poultry pure, there is no denying the fact that a really good cross-bred fowl takes some beating as far as egg production is concerned.

One of the best crosses for egg production is that between the Leghorn and the Wyandotte. The offspring from this cross will lay large eggs in remarkable numbers.

Another splendid cross is the Minorca—White Leghorn, the Leghorn being the male.

Birds from this cross are mostly white in colour, with an occasional black feather, or two or three patches of black. They lay a very large, white egg, never become broody, and are well-suited to confined runs.

The cross that will produce the largest egg of all is the Andalusian—Minorca, both of which breeds, are noted for size of egg. It is best to use an Andalusian male. Several colours will come from this mating, some black, some blue and others a washy sort of a colour. Their eggs will often turn the scale at two and three-quarter ounces. They do not produce them in such large numbers as the other crosses mentioned above.

Another pairing-up of breeds that I have had good results from is the Black Leghorn and Houdan. The egg-laying qualities of both these breeds are well-known, and the introduction of Houdan blood will have the effect of calming the Leghorns wildness. Chicks from this cross have five toes, this is due to the Houdan being a five-toed breed.

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ight Sussex. Sittings from Winner Harper Adams Trials. 1st Prize, England.
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This bird heads a pen of 10 hens with records of 270/288 in 12 months.

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February onward young stock will be available and booked in strict rotation.

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As your late Secretary and Editor and exporter since leaving India our reputation for square dealing is well known. But in future will export utility poultry on approval *i e.*, if not approved on arrival, send to Calcutta, Rangoon or all India Show for auction and if purchase price not realised we will refund difference. George Howard. 2

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Maintain the Stamina and quality of "Sperrin" strains by keeping them pure. We offer each year a cockeral value £ 5 as special for best bird at All India show bred in India from our strains, with no outcrossing. If you cannot import, then enquire conditions and purchase eggs from those who have our imported stock. Geo. Howard.

2

NESTS AND NESTINGS.

One of the mistakes made by small poultry-keepers is that of supplying insufficient nesting accommodation.

There is nothing that will tend towards the habit of egg eating by the birds more than this.

How it happens is that two, or even three hens will crowd on the same nest, eggs get broken, hens become inquisitive, take a peck at the egg, and then the trouble starts.

If the space at your disposal will allow you to provide a nest for every other bird, do so, but never give less than one nest for every four.

The size of the boxes is another point that needs to be looked into; it is not a bit of good providing laying accommodation that is not large enough for the bird to enter and lay her egg in comfort. If the boxes are those that project from the side or back of the house their inside measurements should be at least 15 inches square.

When shallow boxes are used in a corner of the roost, size does not matter much provided an ample supply of material is supplied.

Birds will always take to the nests much better if they are placed in a semi-dark position. Especially does this apply to young pullets just commencing to lay. At the best of times, the laying hen is a timid creature, and if her nest is placed in an open spot she will not enter it, but will depart to the darkest corner of the run to deposit her eggs.

Another point with nests is never to place them double tier. We all know that if two perches of different height are placed in a house the topmost one seldom gets used; so it is with nests. It will be seen that the bottom tier very rarely finds occupants. It is hard to find a reason for this, but nevertheless, it is a fact. Should a large number of nests be needed, the best plan is to run them along the whole side of the house.

EARLY COCKERELS FOR BREEDERS.

If you wish to save next year's breeding males from this year's chicks, the first selection of these males should be made from the early hatched chicks. Save only those which mature early and have the size, constitutional vigour and other desirable traits of the breed being grown.

THE GROWING CHICKS.

With chicks that thrive well the time will soon come for seperating the sexes.

* * * *

Whether they are for stock or laying purposes, it is a mistaken policy to allow pullets to run with cockerels.

* * * *

The best time to seperate the sexes is directly the breeder can distinguish the males from the females.

* * * *

Young cockerels are very greedy, and do not give the pullets a chance.

* * * *

Pullets always do better after the cockerels are taken away, and grow into good-sized birds, which would be impossible if both sexes were allowed to run together.

* * * *

All cockerels not intended for stock purposes should be sold when they have attained a good marketable size.

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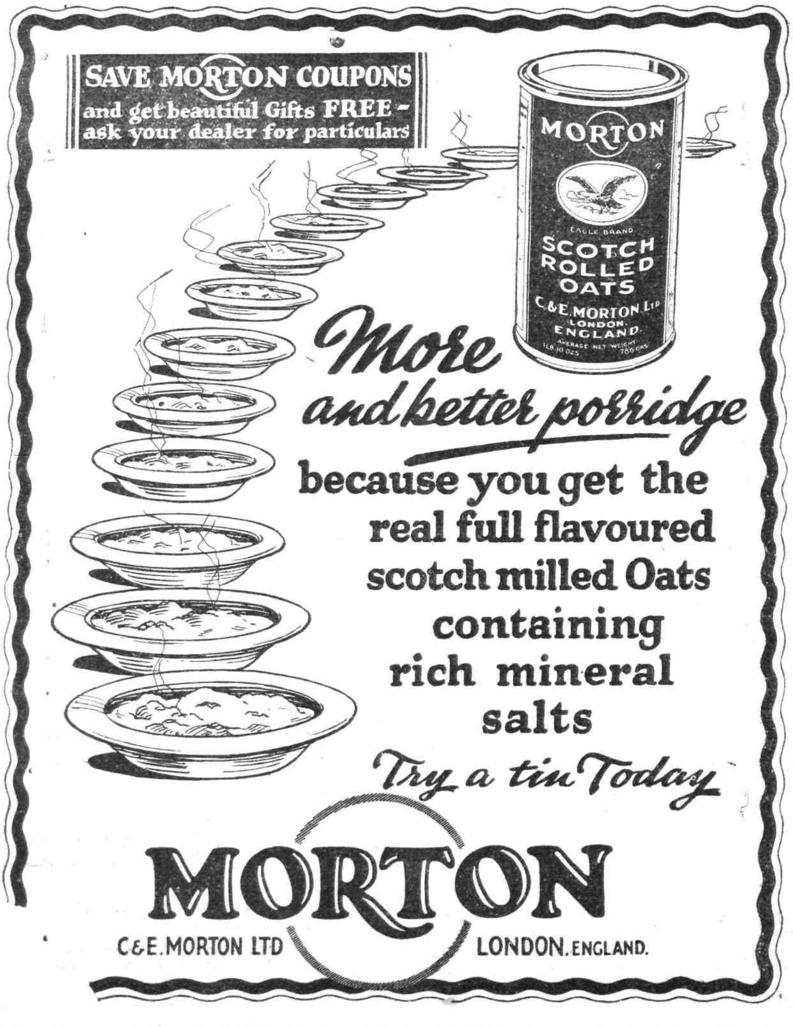
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Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.
Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,
C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".
Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mr. T. Ranchi.—*I have a pullet that has gone blind in both eyes and would like to know if it is possible to open the eyes so that it regains sight. It had good sight till a few days ago and within a week due to some reason both eyes closed though the bird seems in fair health.*

I am afraid I cannot help you without I have the bird to examine. Blindness is very uncommon in poultry unless it is resultant from some other disease such as roup or paralysis. I would however advise you to bathe the eyes in warm water and boracic powder and when moist gently try to open them and note the condition of the eye underneath. If it appears sound persevere with the bathing but be very careful it is a delicate job.

Mr. W. Lahore.—*I have decided to take up poultry-keeping for a pastime and to obtain a few good eggs for my table and have decided on the breed called the Rhode Island. Would you advise me the best way to start now. I wish to keep about 20 birds.*

If you wish to start now (June) providing your housing is ready to receive them I would advise you to purchase 3 month pullets from some reliable breeder preferably one that advertises in the Gazette but if you wish to start later on, say November you could purchase a breeding trio and incubate your own stock for next season or purchase eggs from some reliable source whichever suits you best. You do not say if you are a novice but if you have not undertaken poultry-keeping before, I would suggest you purchase a good book on poultry management in India.

Mrs. L. Lilloah.—*Gives her method of dry mash feeding and asks for advice on its properties for layers.*

I am afraid your mash is too concentrated and will tend to produce excessive fat which results in falling of in laying, soft eggs, etc.

I suggest the following revised formula.

Ata	...	2 parts.
Biscuit Meal	...	2 ,,
Maize ,,	...	½ ,,
Fish ,,	...	½ ,,
Wheat bran	...	4 ,,

Do not forget to well mix.

Mr. K. Lakhipur.—*I have 8 Leghorn pullets which were hatched in February 1931 which came into lay in October last and laid until March but since then they have only laid a very few eggs and now have stopped altogether. Can you tell me what is wrong, how to get them into lay again. I attach a chart of their daily menu.*

Feeding seems to be quite passable Mr. K. and I take it the meals and grains are of a good quality. Assuming housing is in order I can only think they were from a poor strain. Did they start off in October and then commence to moult in February; If so I should put it down their being too early hatched as for your part of the world February is too early and if brought along normally they lay too soon and the change in seasons at March is likely to induce a moult. If signs of a moult are apparent cut out all fatty foods and feed sparingly on grain for a few days to get the moult well on the way then slowly bring them along so that they moult out and start off again in July. They may then carry on right into the cold weather if they have been bred from a passable strain.

Mr. E. Secunderabad.—*Sends along a sketch of a proposed small poultry section he wishes to start and asks for criticism and advice.*

The planning is very good Mr. E. and you are one of the few who do not try to get that extra ten birds in a pen that crowds and fouls the ground very quickly in fact you can easily add a further ten birds to each section of the double run without crowding. I see your houses are to be built to the plan given in the Gazette some months back. These are good ones and the size you are building too will accommodate 25 heavy breed pullets comfortably.

Have you made arrangements for shade? If not do so. This is very easily done with a few bamboos and brushwood or straw but is very necessary.

One further tip. See the ground raised enough to prevent monsoon rain remaining on it in pools.

Mr. F. Gaya.—*Asks for the correct definition of 'Intensive' poultry-keeping and if suitable for India.*

The correct meaning of 'Intensive' as applied to poultry-keeping is the keeping of poultry entirely in houses or sheds without their being permitted into the open on grass or earth runs.

For your district I do not in the least advise it as it is too hot in the hot weather and to construct a house that would be cool in the day as well as night is exceedingly difficult. The results of intensive system would be excessively sweated birds that would be very prone to all sorts of lung complaints, roup, chills, etc., and be poor producers.

It answers well in such places as Darjeeling but I know of no place on the plains that has really been successful.

Individual replies forwarded to Messrs. Kent, Hardy, Syed A. Aziz, and Swaries.

SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are accepted under these columns at annas four per line, minimum charge Re. 1, for each additional line annas four extra. No additional charge is made for a box number.

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FOR SALE. Surplus Wh. Leghorn Cockerels. 8 months old. Direct from Dewar's strain. Price including freight and crate Rs. 18/- each. Corbet, Landale Clarks Charmugria. Dist. Madaripur, Bengal.
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TO EXCHANGE. One pair surplus superfine Asils for a really good pair of Partridge Wyandotte, Buff Rock, or Jersey Black Giants. Also one equally good pair Asils for a Bull Mastiff or Bull terrier dog. Reply Box No. 43 Indian Poultry Gazette Office, 11, Havelock Road, Lucknow.
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WANTED. Buyers and sellers of Dogs, birds, & animals. Richardson & Co. Members I.P.C. 10, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
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Advertiser seeks position on poultry farm. Knows a fair amount about poultry and is a good carpenter. Will accept any situation that offers Rs. 100/- a month.

Can furnish certificate from Indian Poultry Club as to ability and character. Box No. 39. Gazette.